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ls Into
ntown

ohn F. Burns

SBURG, June 23 (AP)—Interest in the town today took a more somber turn as hundreds of blacks mounted a demonstration in downtown Jonestown. Thousands more blacks gathered in the dusty ghetto itself, some with police in the street.

age, 16, was the only child after a chaotic police opened fire on gangs of young stoned and burned buildings, blocked a liquor store, blacks, including a stoned vehicle, a 70 of the township's police officers, reducing the number of police to two children had been shot.

stening, to the white quarters at John re, in the heart of the police baton- nipped into the morning counter- ing police attempts lack protests to So- istrators, mostly stung from various downtown area and



Heavily armed South African police move in to break up demonstration in Soweto.

lined up peacefully outside the police complex. With girls kneeling in front, they chanted their fists in black power salutes, shouting slogans and sang black freedom songs.

Placards demanded the release of 20 black student leaders detained earlier in the month. The students, prominent in the Soweto Students Representative Council, were seized as they prepared for a march last week to commemorate the victims of the student-led upheaval that began in Soweto a year ago June 16.

Other placards carried the legend "Thou Shalt Not Kill

Students," a reference to the high proportion of young people among the 618 blacks known to have died during the disturbances last year. Hand-lettered posters condemned black schooling, inferior to the white system, as "Education for Slavery."

Police Surprised

The protest appeared to have taken police by surprise. White officers, some of them in street clothes and some still buttoning their camouflage uniforms, emerged from the headquarters with rifles and batons and began moving the demonstrators

back. Scuffling broke out, prompting a baton charge that sent the demonstrators scattering through rush-hour traffic. Panic ensued, with youths screaming as they fled. One group, pursued by police into a fast-food restaurant, broke a plate-glass window to escape. Others, pummeled with police batons, were led bleeding from the scene. A total of 146 were arrested.

The protest shocked many whites, who have been assured by the government that large-scale unrest can be confined to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

He Is Said to Have Routed Rebels

n's Escape From Coup Attempt Is Reported

Roger Mann

nya, June 23 (WP)—Kenyan intelligence sources at the border with revealed full details of a weekend attempt to place his 6 1/2-year-old son in power.

hal Amin was alerted at attempt Saturday n it was already un- n it was thought to have minor injuries.

of Uganda's State reau, the President's have told Kenyan t Marshal Amin is n Nakasero Lodge in t this has not been

a radio today broad- n by Vice-Presi- Adrissi that Marshal ry much alive and he radio said in an- that the President lated honeymoon.

r of the attempted dan Air Force major pilot of MIG-21 and in the Soviet Union s said to have reach- saturday d now is assumed to

was code-named utaining, a Swahili eams "much oil," but where ordinary citi- een unable to pur- oil for years, it is 1 for "rich people."

an Last July was hatched in July when the major met other, an army cap- mander of Kan- o Battalion, and a civilian who would punda's president if attempted coup had ization they formed, a Liberation Move- ally included about s of the armed forces, the predominantly aganda, and Basoga that Amin and most bers of his govern- heru Uganda's Milite

On Friday the leaders met in the Kampala shop and completed their plans to assassinate Marshal Amin the next day.

Four ground squadrons and air force pilots in bombers were to take part in a 1 p.m. attack on Entebbe Lodge, where President Amin was to meet with the Cabinet. A defector from the State Research Bureau kept the plotters aware of Marshal Amin's plans.

The first squadron of rebel ground troops set off from Kampala at about 4 a.m. Saturday with weapons they deposited in an Entebbe shop, 31 miles away. The cache included hand grenades, rockets, rocket launchers and automatic weapons.

They then hid in a wooded area near Entebbe, but by dawn news of the plot had reached President Amin. Because it was Saturday and most loyal officers

were not at their posts, he was unable to react quickly or with a large force.

By mid-morning, when the first squadron retrieved their weapons, Marshal Amin had not yet acted. At about that time the coup leaders learned that he knew of their plans and their second squadron began advancing from Kampala to Entebbe. Marshal Amin, wearing a bullet-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Egypt Denies Progress on Soviet Relations

CAIRO, June 23 (Reuters)—Egypt declared today that Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy made no progress during talks in Moscow this month on settling Cairo's differences with the Soviet Union.

A government spokesman said that suggestions that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would visit Cairo this year were "premature."

The spokesman said that reports following Mr. Fahmy's visit to Moscow asserted "that all problems between the two countries were being settled."

"As much as Egypt was keen to resolve these problems, there has been no progress made yet in this direction," he said.

"As regards a visit by President Brezhnev to Egypt and fixing a date for the visit, this is still premature."

The government spokesman denied reports carried yesterday by Egypt's official Middle East News Agency, which, from Belgrade, quoted Yugoslav sources, said that Mr. Fahmy's visit to Moscow had paved the way for relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union to return to normal.

The agency had also said that Mr. Brezhnev would visit Egypt by the end of this year and that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would come to Cairo in August.

Egypt has repeatedly accused Moscow of failure to supply it with weapons following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and refusal to reschedule its military debt.

Mr. Fahmy said on his return from the Moscow talks that a meeting between President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Brezhnev would be held in the future, but fixed no date for the visit.

Critics Claim Pressure Tactic

Pentagon Blocks a Joint Project With Israel

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Defense Department, citing "security reasons," has abruptly turned down a proposal for the co-production by a U.S. company and one in Israel of an elaborate military communications system.

In blocking the Israeli proposal, the Pentagon is now leaning toward such an arrangement with Britain for similar equipment, according to government officials.

The administration's decision has angered the Israeli govern- ment as well as congressional supporters of Israel, who view it as an act of administration policy to block co-development and co-production deals with Israel.

These members of Congress, who have raised the case with President Carter, have charged that "security" was a lame excuse, and that administration officials in the State and Defense Departments were blocking key requests by Israel for co-production arrangements, partly to pressure the Israelis to surrender occupied territories.

Initially, the equipment was to have been produced by a U.S. company, the Sylvania Electronics Systems group, and an Israeli concern, Ta Iran Israel Electronics Industries Ltd. Sylvania is a subsidiary of the General Telephone and Electronics Corp., which is part owner of the Israeli company.

Government officials said the companies had an "understand- ing" with the Defense Depart- ment to develop the commu- cations system. Sylvania, as a U.S. company with security clearances, would have handled all "classified elements."

Pentagon Warns Firm

At the end of March, however, Sylvania officials were informed by the Defense Department that the project was "out of the question" because of Israel's refusal to accept a government official said.

At the same meeting, officials said, Sylvania was told by a senior Pentagon aide "not to do

business with Israel." President Carter was informed of this statement last month at a White House meeting with several key congressional supporters of Israel.

Pentagon officials said yesterday that a desire to accelerate the standardization of weapons in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was the major reason for backing out of the deal.

A Pentagon official said that the United States recently signed a "memorandum of understand- ing" with Britain and another with Canada, to spur joint development of weapons. The official indicated that similar agreements were in the works with other NATO allies, such as West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Food Unit Backs Increased Aid for Developing Lands

MANILA, June 23 (Reuters)—The World Food Council gave full backing today to a call for increased aid to help developing countries boost food production by at least 4 per cent.

But the council's full session said that increased aid must be combined with internal investment by the countries themselves.

The plan endorses a 500,000-ton emergency stock of cereals, steps to build stocks of food aid to the 10-million-ton level, and encouragement of countries to set up national food reserves.

Approval of the increased aid proposal came after representa- tives of the European Common Market withdrew objections to a proposed fixed target of \$3.3 bil- lion in annual aid from developed countries.

Christie Novel Helps Save a Child's Life

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—An Agatha Christie detective story helped to save the life of a 19-month-old girl whose mysterious condition baffled London doctors. It was disclosed today.

The child, flown from Qatar for treatment, was semi-con- scious when she was admitted to London's Hammer-smith Hospital. Despite intensive care, her blood pressure went up and her breathing became increasingly difficult. It seemed that she was going to die, but the doctors could not

determine what was wrong with her.

Nurse Marsha Maitland, who had special responsibility for the child, suggested to doctors that the girl might be suffering from thallium poisoning.

Thallium is a soft, bluish- white metal whose salts are active poisons.

The doctors' eyebrows rose as nurse Maitland explained what prompted her theory. She said she was reading "A Pale Horse," an Agatha Christie novel in which thallium poisoning is described, and

Russians, in Belgrade, Warn West on 'Frivolous Attitude'

Vance Gets Briefing in France
On Brezhnev View of Relations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 23 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was briefed by the French today on the clear message left here by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during his three-day visit: that the Soviet Union is increasingly concerned over the state of relations with the United States.

Mr. Vance met with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud for a two-hour breakfast this morning. Also present were British Foreign Secretary David Owen and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The visitors are here for a two-day Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting.

Mr. Vance will confer with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow, a meeting that was scheduled only today.

The Brezhnev visit, and the Soviet President's frequent allu- sions to relations with the United States, was the principal subject during the breakfast. The French believe that the Soviet signing of a bilateral document on détente, containing clear references to human rights and liberties, was meant as a signal on how to do business with them.

Spanish Leader Held Anti-Soviet

A Moscow Attack on Carrillo Also Slap at Eurocommunism

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today used a blunt personal rebuke of Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo as a platform for a more sweeping attack on Eurocommunism, con- tending that the concept was devised to promote a schism in the international Communist movement.

The ostensible target of a lengthy editorial in the foreign affairs weekly, Novoye Vremya, was the 62-year-old general secretary of the Spanish party, who was accused of deliberate anti-Soviet positions.

But the editorial went well beyond Mr. Carrillo to argue a broader case against independent European Communist movements.

The unsigned 3,500-word editorial on so sensitive a subject appeared to have originated in the Kremlin and was circulated in full by the press agency Tass, to underscore its official weight. Novoye Vremya is generally con- sidered less authoritative than a party publication like Pravda. It seemed selected as the medium for the broadside largely because of the leftist readership that its seven foreign-language editions have abroad.

It was the first major press attack on Western-style Communism in months and one of the most explicit, indicating a new Soviet effort to confront ide- ological heresy head-on.

Novoye Vremya's criticism pur- portedly was directed at Mr. Carrillo's recent book, "Eurocommu- nism and the State," which was published in the West in April. But much of the article was aimed at discrediting Eurocommunism, a democratic brand of national Communism being espoused by the Spanish, Italian and French parties.

The editorial's appearance so soon after the Spanish elections last week suggested that the Kremlin wanted to head off any fresh criticism that Mr. Carrillo might level at the Soviet Union in a bid for wider popular support in newly democratic Spain. It also showed that Moscow was as concerned as ever about the potential growth of Eurocommunism.

The editorial charged that Eurocommunism was a term "originally coined by bourgeois political theorists." It asserted that the concept was "erroneous" partly because it intentionally misread nuances in party strategies as ideological differences.

"Yet there is only one Communism—if we speak of true, scientific

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

'Basic Agreement' on a Single Party

Suarez Merger of Centrists Is Reported

MADRID, June 23 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez succeeded today in merging his victorious electoral coalition into a single party with himself at the head, the national news agency Cifra reported.

It said official announcement of the agreement was imminent.

Mr. Suarez conferred tonight at his Moncloa Palace with coalition leaders. The first to leave, Christian Democrat Fernando Alvarez Miranda, said "there is basic agreement" for creation of a single party.

Mr. Suarez moved to unify his Union of the Democratic Center before naming his new Cabinet. He has met for four days with the newly elected members of the Cortes from the parties that make up his centrist coalition.

Socialist leader Felipe Gon- zalez and other opposition politicians earlier predicted that the coalition would fall apart after the June 15 elections.

Demanding Discipline

The Madrid newspaper Diario 16 said Mr. Suarez was now demanding discipline in the cen- trist ranks by contending that

without his leadership, the co- alition would have made a far weaker showing in the elections.

Meanwhile, in the Basque region, the slaying of a kidnap victim by Basque separatists was widely condemned.

Javier de Ybarra y Berge, a wealthy 63-year-old industrialist kidnapped May 20 by ETA Basque guerrillas, was found dead yesterday.

Diario 16 headlined: "The Basque Country United: Everyone Against ETA." Its editorial said, "The long road of anti-fascist struggle that ETA traveled during the dictatorship has degener- ated to a purely criminal life."

A Basque Nationalist party official, Julio Jauregui, said, "I cannot find words to condemn this death that occurs after all the Basque prisoners—the majority of them belonging to ETA—have been freed."

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Biggest Assistance Program

U.S. Growth Aid to Egypt Reaches Total of \$900 Million

By Thomas W. Lippman

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 23 (UPI)—From a standing start in 1974, U.S. economic assistance for Egypt has grown to the biggest aid program in the world. More U.S. economic assistance is being channeled to Egypt than to the rest of Africa and Latin America combined.

John Gilligan, administrator of the Agency for International Development, toured the country this week for a first-hand look at the impact of the aid, now running at more than \$900 million a year. He said the United States is committed to sustaining this effort for "a long time to come."

Mr. Gilligan described Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a "good deal more satisfied" with the aid program than he was when the two met in Washington in March because "he thinks things are beginning to move."

Interviewed aboard an Egyptian military helicopter traveling from the Suez Canal to Cairo, Mr. Gilligan said he told Mr. Sadat that "we are insisting that the Egyptians develop a long-term sound economic development plan and stick to it. If we are going to go to Congress for the money, we have to see some results at the end."

Soap, Cement

The United States is giving or lending Egypt everything from tallow for soap to a \$100-million cement factory. But Mr. Gilligan says little in the way of tangible results from the aid program because the most ambitious projects are still in their early stages.

The significance of his visit lies less in what he saw than in what he said.

He officially confirmed what had already become apparent after a long debate in the U.S. Embassy in Cairo—that the aid program is not the type envisaged either by Congress or Mr. Sadat when assistance was resumed after the 1973 Middle East war.

Economic aid was promised by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to induce Mr. Sadat to participate in the shuttle diplomacy that followed that war and to accept the Sinai disengagement agreement. The aid program was envisaged as giving Mr. Sadat immediate, visible results to show the Egyptian people and to strengthen his political position.

For the words of an informed American, it was to have been a "high-velocity, quick-impact program," run by a small staff that would keep a low profile.

What has evolved over three years is a complicated program to aid the long-term development of the Egyptian economy. "We're going to remain in this effort for years ahead, for a long time to come," Mr. Gilligan said.

He said he had informed Mr. Sadat at their meeting here Sunday that the emphasis of the U.S. program was shifting from the immediate projects that might yield political gain to long-term efforts to rebuild the national economy—projects that may not come to fruition until after Mr. Sadat has left the presidency.

The tough questions about aid to Egypt that have been raised during hearings on the aid budget in Congress, he said, were to be expected because "this was presented to Congress not as a development program but as a political payoff. Now they're saying, 'We paid for peace, where is it?'"

This is not to suggest that three years of rapidly growing U.S. economic aid to Egypt have not produced any results.

Goods purchased with U.S. funds—buses and electrical machinery, margarine and bulldozers, tractors and herbicides—are flowing into the country. Contracts are being signed for major industrial facilities such as an electric power station for the city of Ismailia.

Egypt has a reputation for getting less than full value out of the money given it by the United States, the European countries and the Arab oil states, but Mr. Gilligan said it has been made clear to Mr. Sadat that "the donors won't stick with him" if this continues.

He said Mr. Sadat responded that he was sometimes forced to set aside sound, long-range plans because of "political pressures for immediate relief," which in contemporary Egyptian terms means using development capital to buy food for the people.

Food-Price Riot

While the United States and other donor nations have condemned this practice, the United States has also yielded to it. After food-price riots rocked the Sadat government last January, AID took \$180 million out of capital development projects and allowed the Egyptian government to use the money for food.

In the next fiscal year, U.S. funds will be paying for social work training, family planning, rehabilitation of the country's major textile mill, port improvement, poultry farming, railroad cars and a bank that will provide loans for the country's private-sector economy.



Kim Hyung Wook

Disclosed KCIA Fund

Seoul Calls Korean a Traitor For Testimony on Payoffs

SEOUL, June 23 (AP)—The South Korean government called former intelligence chief Kim Hyung Wook "a betrayer" today for testifying that it had financed attempts to buy the support of U.S. congressmen.

"A betrayer can say almost anything, but it will not be listened to," said Information Ministry spokesman Hwang Sun Phil.

Mr. Kim, director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency from 1961 to 1969, testified yesterday that he had arranged for \$3 million in government funds to be deposited in the account of Tongsun Park, Park is alleged to have been chief conduit for payment to congressmen in return for support for military aid to South Korea.

"It has angered and disgusted the Korean people that anti-utterances have come from a man who left his own country in the early 1970s," Mr. Hwang said.

"It should be clearly understood that the Korean people, in looking for a better future for themselves, do not necessarily seek the endorsement of foreign countries," he added. Korean newspapers split Mr. Kim's testimony across front pages.

Guillotining of French Killer Revives Death Penalty Debate

DOUAI, France, June 23 (AP)—In an execution that revived debate over capital punishment, Jérôme Carrein, a 36-year-old farmhand, was guillotined here today for drowning an 8-year-old girl in a marsh after trying to rape her.

An organization of prisoners said that the execution "solved nothing" and would not deter similar crimes. The dead man's lawyer denounced the "atrocious" punishment.

The last person to have been put to death in France was also a child-killer, Christian Ramon, who was guillotined in Marseilles last July.

A month later, however, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing exercised his right to grant clemency and reprieved two Gypsies condemned for the rape-murder of a 20-year-old British hitchhiker and the slaying of her fiancé. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commuted the Gypsies' sentences to life in prison.

Another development indicated an end to the use of the guillotine, which dates from the French Revolution, occurred earlier this year in Troyes, where the confessed killer of a 7-year-old boy was given a life term in prison after his attorney convinced the jury that use of the guillotine was barbaric.

Another Escapes Death

Two days later, another convicted murderer was given a prison term instead of a sentence to execution, adding to the impression that capital punishment was no longer in court favor.

Pierre LeFranc, attorney for the man executed today, said he went to the Elysee Palace on May 12 in an attempt to get a pardon from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. But he admitted that he had had little hope of getting a reprieve, because the 1975 murder involved a child. Killers of children and prison guards rarely get pardons in France.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has reprieved four persons, including the two Gypsies and two persons convicted of killing old women, since taking office in 1974. "Fortunately, the discretion which prevails before an execution was respected," Mr. LeFranc said, referring to the French tradition that the condemned does not know of the guillotining until shortly before his execution.

Miners' Leader

Arrested in Fight At London Plant

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Police arrested coal miners' leader Arthur Scargill and 30 other labor union militants today in a battle with pickets at a strike-bound film processing plant in northwest London, a Scotland Yard spokesman reported.

Prime Minister James Callaghan called the dispute serious during a House of Commons debate and appealed for calm.

Mr. Scargill's arrest caused anger among Britain's coal miners and other labor unions and heightened fears of a major confrontation between unions and the government, already at odds over national pay policy.

Mr. Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, was arrested soon after he led 200 miners to join more than 1,000 pickets and supporters outside the Grunwick processing plant, the center of an increasingly bitter dispute that began 10 months ago. He was later released on bail on charges of obstruction.

OAS Backs U.S. On Rights Drive

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, June 23 (AP)—The Organization of American States "reaffirmed its commitment to the priority of human rights and to that extent we in this hemisphere lead the world," U.S. Ambassador Gale McGee said following OAS adoption of a U.S.-sponsored resolution on the matter.

The resolution was approved yesterday at the final session of the seventh OAS General Assembly by 14 of the 25 nations, one more than the majority required for adoption. Eight nations abstained and three were absent.

With the resolution, the OAS became the first international body to go on record in support of President Carter's campaign to improve human rights around the world. "If it weren't for the United States, the human rights issue would never have come up," a Latin American diplomat said.

Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda Drift Apart

Three-Nation Bloc in E. Africa Is Said to Be Disintegrating

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, June 23.—Four months ago, when Tanzania suddenly closed its border to Kenya, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania snapped: "I want to remind the Kenyans that they do business in Tanzania."

It was presumed then that the border would not stay closed for long. Both sides had too much to lose and previous disputes between them had always blown over after ruffled feathers were smoothed.

But it has not worked out that way this time. Despite mediation attempts by several West African envoys, the border remains closed and the two governments now seem to believe that the rift cannot be bridged easily.

The cost has been high. Kenya has lost a trading partner that last year imported \$15 million worth of its goods and has lost access to roads leading to Zambia, a potentially important market.

Textile Industry Hurt

Kenya's textile industry has been particularly hurt because it relied on Tanzania for cotton. As a result, Kenya has started looking for new sources and new trading partners. Yesterday, Kenya and the Sudan signed a new trade agreement here in Nairobi.

For its part, Tanzania has lost much-needed revenue that a once-flourishing tourist trade brought in to the impoverished country. President Nyerere had hoped that he could persuade tourists to skip Kenya and fly directly to Tanzania for their safaris. Instead, tourists have all but ignored Tanzania while Kenya's tourist industry has continued to prosper.

It was believed initially that Tanzania closed its border because Mr. Nyerere wanted a more equitable share of the benefits of the East African Community.

Steady Disintegration

The Tanzanian leader had often complained that Kenya's foreign investment, had reaped

the lion's share of the community's benefits. Ironically, the border's closing has all but killed any chance that the ailing community had of surviving.

It has been disintegrating steadily for several years as the three member states followed divergent paths: Kenya toward

free enterprise, Tanzania toward socialism and Uganda toward general chaos under President Idi Amin. The collapse of East with its emphasis on tourism and African Airways, coinciding with the border's closing, appeared to be the death knell for the community.

During the colonial era, Britain administered East Africa as a unit, although each territory had its own identity and government. After independence in the early 1960s, the community was considered an African model of regional cooperation.

© Los Angeles Times.

Violence in Soweto Spills Into Downtown

(Continued from Page 1) black-townships on the outskirts of urban areas. Only last week, three blacks with machine guns killed two whites in a downtown Johannesburg garage.

In Soweto, where more than a million blacks live, the pattern was ominously similar to last year. During unrest last week that accompanied the commemoration of the 1976 upheaval, police used tear gas extensively

but rarely opened fire. There were no deaths. Today, in the face of the most serious disturbances for months, rifle, shotgun and revolver fire was frequent.

Brig. Jan Vilser, police commander in the township, indicated that a gel-wood order had gone out to reinforced police contingents. "I think we have played this in a low key long enough," he said. Referring to the demonstrators, he added: "If they want trouble, they can have trouble."

All over the township nine miles from Johannesburg, vehicles and buildings were stoned.

Favorite targets were liquor stores. At one, youths poured gasoline on the floor, but were ousted by armed guards before they could light it. On a bridge nearby, a scrawled slogan read: "Less Liquor, Better Education." Protesters claim that the government encourages high liquor consumption in the townships to raise revenues and pacify residents.

Kenyans Recount the Drama Of Amin Survival of Coup Plot

(Continued from Page 1) proof vest and accompanied by a sizable military entourage, tried to escape to Kampala, but he encountered the rebels' second squadron on the outskirts of Entebbe. Gunfire was exchanged and Marshal Amin may have been injured.

Survivors warned the major, who was still in Kampala with his third and fourth squadrons, that he should flee.

He and seven confederates reached Bulaga in Kenya about 4 p.m. after passing undetected.

Peru Cracks Down On Austerity Protests

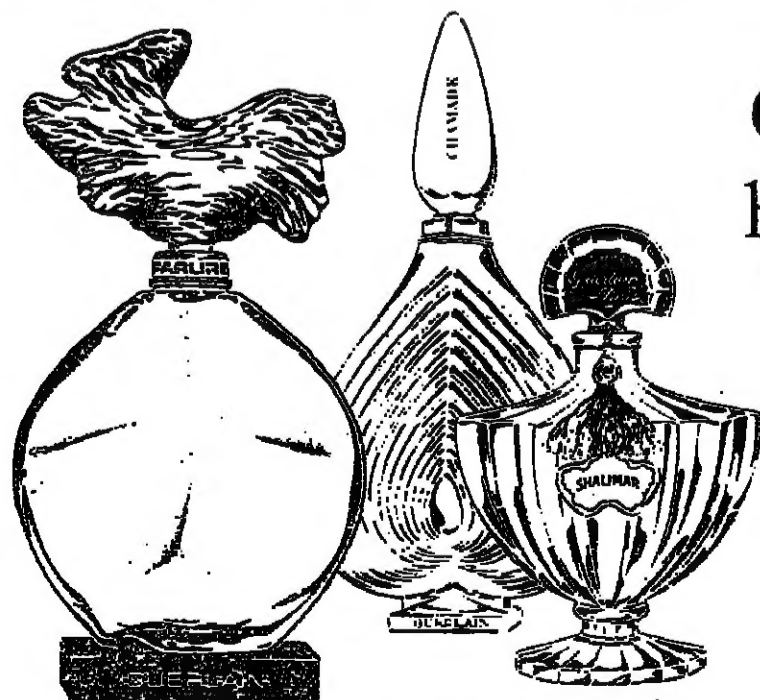
LIMA, June 23 (UPI)—Peru's military government today imposed curfews and closed schools in a crackdown on spreading violence in protests against its economic austerity program. The demonstrations began last week in the ancient Inca capital of Cuzco and spread to three other cities yesterday.

through roadblocks hastily erected by Marshal Amin's loyal battalions.

The fugitive plotters surrendered their weapons, were questioned by Kenyan police and are now assumed to have melted into Nairobi's large Ugandan refugee community, along with five confederates who arrived after the first flight.

None of the 13 knew what happened to President Amin, but Ugandan security officers told Kenyan friends that he "sustained minor injuries in an auto accident between Kampala and Entebbe and is now resting at Nakasero Lodge."

There are widespread rumors that "many" Baganda and Basoga soldiers were killed last Saturday and Sunday, but these rumors have not been confirmed. There are also rumors that Baganda and Basoga people living in their home districts are being beaten and their homes looted by soldiers, but this type of activity by soldiers has been commonplace in Uganda for at least three years.



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For reservations at these hotels, or at Jakarta Hilton, Hong Kong Hilton, and Kuala Lumpur Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

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Monkeys Irradiated in U.S. Tests for New Anti-Personnel Warhead

Walter Pincus
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Scientists are testing how much neutron radiation a new anti-personnel warhead needs to kill or maim a human, Pentagon officials said. The tests are being conducted on animals, particularly monkeys, in the last eight years, mon-

keys, including some trained to perform simple tasks, have been dosed in laboratory experiments with neutron radiation of up to 10,000 rads to determine the levels at which they could no longer work and at which they would die, according to Defense Department officials.

A dental X-ray delivers about one rad, according to a govern-

ment report, and a dose of 500 rads would kill half the humans exposed to it.

Neutrons destroy and change cell structure, particularly in the central nervous system. If the dose is strong enough, victims have fits of nausea, loss of control of muscles and eventually die, primarily from heart or respiratory failure.

Use on Enemy

How much radiation was needed from a tactical weapon to make it useful against enemy troops was a question turned over to Pentagon scientists years ago.

Last year, the Defense Department asked for and received approval from then President Gerald Ford to go ahead with production of an enhanced radiation warhead designed for battlefield use.

The warhead, according to defense officials, would affect individuals in its "kill radius" within minutes and permit occupation of the attacked area within several hours.

Because the neutron warhead—nicknamed the "cooker" or "cooker"—would confine its radiation to a specific target and limit collateral blast and heat damage, it has been considered a more credible nuclear weapon by its supporters.

The Pentagon and the Energy Research and Development Administration are now seeking funds in ERDA's fiscal 1978 budget to start production of this enhanced radiation warhead for the 56-mile-range Lance missile.

It would be the first publicly acknowledged tactical nuclear weapon specially designed to kill people by radiation rather than destroy installations and equipment by heat and blast.

The new warhead has never been tested against humans, according to defense officials.

Instead, from the tests on monkeys and other animals, a Defense Research Agency statement notes, "estimates of biological effects" on humans from the proposed Lance warhead "have been synthesized."

A defense scientist involved in the experiments said recently that the tests have all been made with dosages designed to kill both the animals and people.

No Low-Dose Tests

"There have been no low-dose studies where survivability was involved," he said.

He added that he believes casualties from a neutron warhead attack would be greater at approximately the same range as those Japanese who survived the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs.

A series of experiments at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute illustrates the testing techniques used in recent years.

Ten monkeys, averaging 3 1/2 years in age, were trained to operate treadmills, and each was then placed in a compact cubicle called a "squeeze-box" and "exposed" to a dose of gamma-neutron radiation, totaling 4,500 rads.

Within eight minutes after such radiation, 80 per cent became unable to work the treadmills and all died in from 7 to 132 hours.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that made the water project outbreak recommendations, had said previously that he hoped the deletions would avoid a conflict with the President.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, who lost a new-project start in the committee's action, called the decision "a correct one" but pleaded with Sen. Stennis to recognize "the concern of those of us who had construction starts halted."

He said that they be funded in a supplemental measure or next year's money bill.

President Carter and his aides have threatened a veto of the public works money bill if Congress fails to cut funds for all 18 projects he wants halted.

Despite that threat, the House voted last week to cut money for only one project on Mr. Carter's list and approved funding the rest.

An amendment in the House to cut out 16 more projects lost by only 24 votes. The narrow margin showed clearly that as Carter veto of the bill would be all but impossible to override.

The Senate committee held a closed session yesterday to discuss the neutron warhead, for which President Carter wants congressional funding before he decides whether the weapon should be produced. He has promised a decision by Oct. 1 and said that meanwhile he wants "flexibility" on the matter.

Sen. Hatfield said that he questioned Congress giving Mr. Carter the money before his decision was made. He also said that an impact statement of the new warhead's effect on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks had not been presented to Congress, as required by law.



ON THE TOWN—While her mother, First Lady Rosalynn Carter, was attending various meetings, Amy Carter, with a sunflower patch pinned to her back, toured San Francisco with a friend, Maya-Lin Brown. They saw Fisherman's Wharf, Lombard St., museums and were chaperoned by four Secret Service men.

U.S.-British Air Pact Leaves Some Key Issues Unresolved

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The agreement yesterday on a new British-U.S. air treaty made alterations in the pattern of airline routes that will significantly affect transatlantic travel habits.

But it left unresolved a number of issues that will have to be settled before the picture of future air operations between the two countries can become clear.

Chief among the matters still outstanding are the question of New York landing rights for the Concorde supersonic airliner; the fate of the no-reservation, low-fare New York-London service that Laker Airways hopes to start in early fall, and the ultimate Carter administration decision on which of this country's airlines will fly which of the new runs to London.

A key provision of the new pact was the increase, from nine to 14, in the number of U.S. cities that ultimately will have non-stop airline links to London.

Another important provision will allow only one U.S. carrier to compete on London runs from all the 14 cities except New York and Los Angeles, where two will be allowed. And a third provision will mean a sizable but gradual reduction in the number of European and Asian cities to which U.S. carriers serving London may carry passengers beyond London.

Boon for British
It was generally accepted in the aviation community that these measures would be an economic boon for Britain's airlines.

But U.S. officials could legitimately contend that they had successfully resisted the British demand for an even split in business between the two countries and had maintained the principle of relatively uncontrolled competition.

Alan Boyd, the chief U.S. negotiator in the London talks, said: "It is a very satisfactory agreement for the United States. It was not a win-or-lose proposition. We both won. The airlines won and the public won."

Edmund Dell, British secretary of trade, said that Britain's airlines could gain millions of pounds annually as a result of the new pact. Exactly how much they gained, he added, would depend on their competitiveness.

Under the current pact, which will remain in effect until the detailed language of the new one is completed and signatures are affixed, U.S. airlines have about 58 per cent of transatlantic business, and the British 42 per cent.

'Workable' Solution
The chairman of Pan American World Airways, William Seawell, said: "The new agreement transfers net economic benefit from the U.S.-flag system to the British flag. That was the purpose of the British denunciation of the old agreement."

He added that, "given the hard

U.S. Study Asserts Research Can Remove Hunger in World

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The threat of malnutrition and repeated famine could be removed from the world within one generation if the United States and other countries mobilized research on agriculture and nutrition, a panel of experts convened by the National Research Council has concluded.

In a 192-page report to President Carter released yesterday, the panel set forth an analysis of the world food and nutrition situation, listed 22 areas of research deserving high priority and proposed a plan for getting the work done.

Among the recommendations is that the Department of Agriculture increase by about \$120 million its outlays for research and add about \$100 million a year to construct new research facilities. The panel also proposed tripling the \$30 million a year now spent by the Agency for International Development to help poor countries improve their own agricultural research capacity.

Improving Yields
The specific areas of research recommended emphasize new methods of improving crop yields that do not depend on costly inputs such as fertilizer or irrigation but that can be used at little or no extra cost to the farmer.

The panel, led by 15 of this country's top specialists on the science and economics of food production and distribution, reached its conclusions after a two-year study commissioned by President Ford drew upon the resources of 1,500 scientists, farmers, government officials and others in the United States and many other countries.

The report by the council, the operating arm of the National Academy of Sciences, is probably the most comprehensive assessment of the prospects for eliminating hunger and malnutrition ever published.

Although good growing weather has removed the threat of immediate famine from most of the world at the moment, the report estimates that somewhere between 450 million and 1 billion people remain malnourished. Unstable weather patterns, foreseen by some climatologists, threaten many marginal growing regions with renewed famine and threaten the United States with severe food price inflation.

The report is significant not only in that it is cautiously optimistic but in that it devotes

A 'Milestone' For 14 Women Going to Sea

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—Hailing "a milestone in our naval history," Transportation Secretary Brock Adams yesterday named four Coast Guard officers and 10 enlisted personnel to be the first women assigned to sea duty aboard armed U.S. military vessels, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Boatwain's Mate Debra Wilson of San Jose, Calif., said, "It's very flattering to be one of the first women to go to sea—although we're guinea pigs and we're very conscious of it."

Twelve of the women have been assigned to the cutter Morgenthau, which will patrol the West Coast 300-mile fishing limit, and the other two to the cutter Gallatin, based at Governors Island, New York. All report in the fall.

In the event of a national emergency, the women on the Coast Guard ships would be replaced by men, Coast Guard Commandant Owen Siler said, because the Coast Guard would become part of the Navy, which does not allow women on armed ships.

Brazil's Divorce Amendment Gains Required 2d Approval

BRASILIA, June 23 (AP).—The Brazilian Congress approved today a constitutional amendment making divorce possible for the first time in this country.

The final vote on the amendment came shortly before noon at a joint session of the National Congress. The measure had required a second vote, after being approved for the first time last week.

The measure now goes to President Ernesto Geisel to be signed into law. Mr. Geisel, a Lutheran and Brazil's first Protestant President, has taken no public stand on the amendment but is expected to sign it.

Approval came despite an intense effort by Catholic Church leaders, who warned that those who supported the measure in Congress and those who divorced would be barred from the church's sacraments.

Under the amendment, Brazilians would be permitted to divorce and remarry only one time. Divorce would be granted after three years of court-sanctioned legal separation or with proof of five years de facto separation at the time of the amendment's approval.

After executive approval of the amendment, Congress will have to pass legislation establishing the legal machinery for divorce cases, which is expected to take several months.

s who left West Point after cheating scandal on returning to the Military Academy in N. Y.

Involved in West Point Scandal Returning, 54 Others Refuse

ST. POINT, N.Y., June 23 (AP).—The first contingent of involved in the cheating scandal at the United States Military Academy last year have returned to finish their final

by cadets checked in yesterday and 38 more are to report next. Fifty-four others eligible to return under a leniency have chosen not to do so, a West Point spokesman said.

A cheating scandal erupted 14 months ago when wiretapping was reported on an electrical engineering taken given to the class of 1977.

The academy dismissed the 152 cadets, but the 175-year-old school was rocked by the resulting round of allegations, cover-up and massive violations of its Honor Code.

Changes were made in the code after a special commission by former astronaut Frank Borman concluded that the system was widespread and that the honor system was grossly abused.

Cadets who chose to return under the leniency plan will go through a year of probation, said the Electrical Engineering course again, the academy said.

Jack Cappa, in charge of readmissions, said he thought the return would be smooth, but "from what I've seen, going to have to get their hair cut."

Moved on New Warhead, Over-Exposed Public Works

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved funds for the Pentagon's neutron "killer" but only after an

it sponsored by Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, failed on a 10-to-10

committee also approved to continue work on River breeder reactor, experimental plutonium-fueled power plant that Carter has called on

committee reached the two while approving a \$10.2-billion works money bill with a compromise with

on 18 water projects so wants canceled. The agreed to delete funds for projects on the President's list but Mr. Carter has that such a compromise be enough to avert a

committee, in seeking to, also cut out all new lect construction starts on projects are approved, recommended a halt in

Ohio, Jolted
Ohio, June 23 (UPI).—A series of explosions, apparently by 3,000 gallons of a little liquid dumped by a strikebound rubber

red through part of the sewage system today.

streets look like they bed," Lt. Robert Lord from Fire Department

and no reports of a fire. Lord said the liquid, which is used in the tires, was traced to the Ohio Co., where em-

on strike.

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Departs 13.15.	Arrives 15.00.
TO WASHINGTON	
Departs 12.45.	Arrives 15.30.
TO CHICAGO	
Departs 14.30.	Arrives 16.40.

TO BOSTON	
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TO CHICAGO	
Departs 12.30. (747)	Arrives 15.00.
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Departs 11.30.	Arrives 14.40.
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Departs 13.05. (747)	Arrives 16.10.

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Uranium Firm's Failure
Id Cause Foreign Suits

INGTON, June 23 (AP).—The State Department filed a lawsuit against a U.S. nuclear fuel company today, claiming the firm's failure to deliver fuel for nuclear reactors in foreign countries had caused the firm to lose millions of dollars in international

administration officials today that the State Department is in the process of filing a lawsuit against the firm, claiming the firm's failure to deliver fuel for nuclear reactors in foreign countries had caused the firm to lose millions of dollars in international

Propose
down on
ccan Units

AGUE, June 23 (AP).—The State Department today proposed a plan to disband South Moluccan military formations in the Netherlands and to allow the military units to return to the Dutch military.

ment made it clear that the State Department is in the process of filing a lawsuit against the firm, claiming the firm's failure to deliver fuel for nuclear reactors in foreign countries had caused the firm to lose millions of dollars in international

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their major source of a special kind of reactor fuel may be cut off. Brazil and South Africa had already made down payments to U.S. Nuclear for future deliveries, the sources say.

ERDA, the corporation's biggest creditor, filed the bankruptcy petition May 4, officials said. U.S. Nuclear was closed, but its supply of enriched uranium, already processed for export, was stored and sealed, the officials said. Sources say that they believe at least a dozen countries have been dealing through the closed company.

World Implications
Shutdown of U.S. Nuclear complicates the task of agencies that must advise President Carter when he decides whether to approve sales of enriched uranium to foreign countries. Enriched uranium can be used to build nuclear weapons.

Some foreign requests for nuclear fuel have political overtones and friendly countries, already annoyed with delays, may be late over a new roadblock.

South Africa, whose racial policies have been denounced by the U.S. government, put in a bid more than two years ago for 55 pounds of enriched uranium at a cost of about \$500,000. The uranium was prepared by U.S. Nuclear, but the sale was not cleared by the Carter administration. It is now entangled in the bankruptcy case.

South Africa Faces Risk

Brazil, criticized by Mr. Carter for human rights violations, also had asked to buy a new shipment of uranium from U.S. Nuclear. The United States has been trying to get Brazil to cancel or modify its contract with West Germany for the purchase of its own uranium enrichment and spent uranium fuel reprocessing facilities. These facilities would give Brazil a weapons-making option.

South Africa says its nuclear research program is in danger of disruption because of the previous delays. Another factor is that South Africa has its own uranium reserves and resources, and technology advanced enough to rate the country as a future nuclear supplier.

"If we were to rebuff South Africa after selling it a reactor, and the fuel elements to keep it going since the early 1980s, it would pose the risk of that country going down the road to nuclear weaponry on its own, denying the only world body with a functioning system of control," an administration official said.



ALL TANKED UP—Cleveland plumber Sam Green with 1971 Harley Davidson motorcycle that he bought for \$3,400. Since then he's added a few things: like an AM-FM radio, a tape deck, a four-inch TV screen, a CB radio, 126 lights, 150 chrome balls, an air horn, a regular horn, a siren and dual exhausts. He calls it "Super Hog" and has bought another bike which will be "nicer" than this one.

U.S. Bomber Price Was \$93 Million

Cost of Each B-1 Is Now Put at \$117 Million

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—A Pentagon estimate withheld from the public in the last days of the Ford administration put the cost of the B-1 bomber at \$112 million a copy instead of the advertised figure of \$93 million, according to a General Accounting Office analysis released yesterday.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said in releasing the GAO summary that other data he has received actually push the price of the bomber up to \$117 million.

The climbing cost estimates of the B-1 occur as President Carter makes his decision on whether to put the bomber, the

most expensive combat plane ever built, into full production. He said during his election campaign that it would be "wasteful" to produce the bomber but lately has been showing signs of reversing himself.

Access Denied
Elmer Staats, head of the GAO, which serves as the congressional cost accountant, wrote Sen. Culver that his agency had been denied access to the higher Pentagon cost estimates until recently.

The GAO discovered that in addition to the Air Force cost re-

Barbados Probe Lays
Air Crash to Bomb

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, June 23 (AP).—A judicial committee probing a Cuban plane crash off Barbados last October has concluded that the plane was destroyed by a bomb. Seven passengers and crew members died in the crash.

The findings were released by Aviation Minister Bernard St. John in a parliamentary statement. Two Venezuelans, Freddie Lago and Ezequiel Ricardo, now in jail in Venezuela—were apparently implicated in placing the explosive device on the aircraft in Trinidad.

Zambia, Angola Plan
Connection to Railroad

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 23 (Reuters).—Zambia and Angola are planning a road that will connect the British-owned Benguela railroad to Zambia's copper-mining region, officials said yesterday.

The road will run from the northwestern town of Mwilungu into Angola's Moçimbo Province and meet the Benguela line at the town of Luena, formerly called Luso.

Returning From Foreign Jobs

Yugoslav Workers Are Allowed to Invest

By Murray Seeger

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, June 23.—Asked why he was coming home after 10 years in West Germany, the blond man with the big, strong hands smiled and said: "This is my country. Things are better now."

The West German boom has cooled, and thousands of workers who had been lured north are returning. In West Germany, Europe's largest employer of foreign workers, the number is down 600,000 from a 1973 peak of 2.5 million.

In Yugoslavia, the returning workers are adding a dimension to a maverick sort of Communism and spurring a trend that borders on capitalism.

For years, Yugoslavia's self-help system, unique in the Communist world, has enabled workers to take part in management through workers' councils. Now, under a new experiment, workers are permitted to invest their money in industry.

They may share in profits or be paid interest at a guaranteed rate.

Slovenia Leads

Legislation enabling them to do so was enacted two years ago but has been fully implemented only here in Slovenia, the most prosperous and innovative of Yugoslavia's six republics.

The other five are watching to see if the plan works. If it stimulates the economy and provides jobs for the returning workers and the local unemployed as well.

For Yugoslavia as a whole, success of the investment plan would help make up for the decrease in money sent home by Yugoslav workers abroad.

The decrease is considerable. In 1974 the West German federal bank transferred nearly \$1 billion in workers' wage remittances, but last year the figure fell to about \$800 million.

Communists Watching

Still, the League of Yugoslav Communists is watching to see if the new program stimulates what it would consider excessive enthusiasm for free-enterprise capitalism and weakens its political control in the country.

The new investment plan, known officially as the Law on Associated Labor, is not exclusively for workers returning from foreign jobs. But since most of them have large savings accounts they are the government's key targets.

All across Yugoslavia there are new houses built with the money brought home or sent home by the overseas workers. "I went to visit my parents in their small village in Croatia and I could not believe my eyes," a

government official said. "The hillside was covered with these new villas, not simple peasant homes but real villas. It seems that in that area nearly everyone had a relative who was a Gastarbeiter [guest worker] someplace."

Taxi Fleet

In all the major cities of Yugoslavia there are cars purchased in Western Europe and brought home by the overseas workers. A large number of them have been turned into taxis, one of the few forms of private enterprise permitted in the country.

But the government is trying to get the returning workers to put their money into more productive investments. To do so, the Communist planners have reverted to classic capitalist incentives.

"We believe a man should be rewarded for taking a risk with his money," a senior official in the Slovenian government said.

Some of the returned workers—their real names are not used in case their candor should cause them difficulty—described their experiences under the program.

Stuttgart Worker

Anton, who worked as a machine craftsman in Stuttgart before coming home this spring, took a conservative approach. A group of his friends who have also returned home recently opened a small factory to make hydraulic control devices under license from a West German manufacturer.

Although he considered joining the enterprise full time, Anton chose instead to go to work for Litostroj, a big builder of electric generating equipment here. Anton did lend some of his money to the new firm, and is guaranteed a 10-per-cent annual return, the

Sterilization Toll
In India: 207 Die

NEW DELHI, June 23 (Reuters).—Minister of Health and Family Planning Raj Narain told Parliament yesterday that 207 persons had died after vasectomy operations performed between July, 1975, and March of this year.

He said that 10,568,770 sterilization operations had been performed during that period—the emergency rule. Sterilization formed the main plank in a major family planning drive by the Congress party during the emergency.

The fatality figures provided by Mr. Narain today were much lower than those cited by members of the Janata party in its successful campaign before the March elections.

same interest rate borrowers pay Yugoslav banks.

Another Slovenian, Danilo, had worked as manager of a department store while his wife ran a small restaurant. They took advantage of the new law to invest in a new restaurant, bar, bowling alley and beer garden with 35 employees. Under the old law, a private business could have only five employees plus the owner's family.

Business Booms

Danilo and his wife invested a third of the cost and the local bank the rest. Because they are the managers as well as investors, Danilo and his wife receive half the profits. Their business, in a Ljubljana suburb, is doing so well that they are opening a snack bar in another town.

The official Yugoslav attitude toward private enterprise varies from republic to republic, from region to region and from community to community.

The new Imotski factory, moved from Germany, is located in the Dalmatian coast area of Croatia, where the demands of a flourishing tourist business have inspired far more private enterprises than exist in the republic's capital of Zagreb.

In Belgrade, the capital of Serbia as well as Yugoslavia, private operators have difficulty opening even the small boutiques and service shops that are common in Ljubljana.

Pizza Bar

An enterprising group of young men recently took over a small store in the center of Belgrade and rebuilt it as the city's first pizzeria. When they were ready to open, the city authorities put them off for four months while they tried to get one of the established firms to operate the place. There were no prospects, however. The young men opened for business and have done well.

Although much of what the new entrepreneurs are doing violates classic Marxist theory, Yugoslavia for nearly 30 years has been writing its own ideology to fit the pragmatic decisions made by its political leaders.

Since those who need their television sets fixed are those who make decisions in this country, including most of the Communist party members, the observer has a feeling they will let these returning Gastarbeiters go into businesses for themselves.

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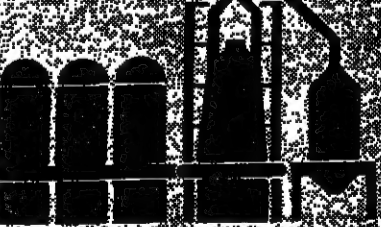
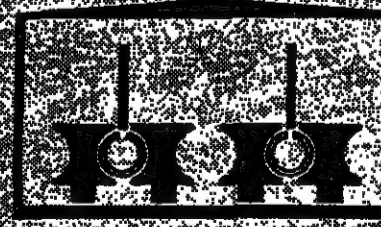

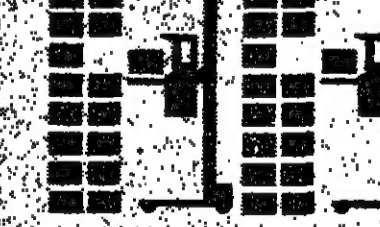
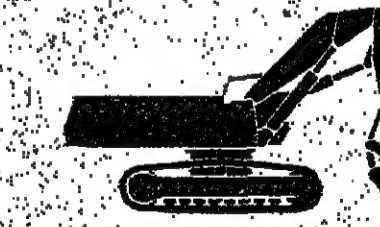
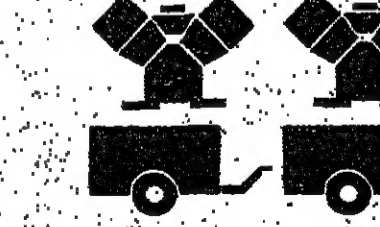

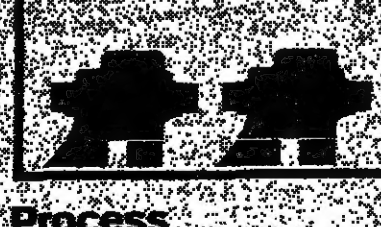




Kadar to Visit Bonn

BONN, June 23 (Reuters).—Hungarian Communist party leader Janos Kadar will make an official visit to West Germany from July 4 to 7, the government announced.

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To Prevent a Trade War

The United States now runs a serious risk of sliding into an inadvertent trade war—one that nobody really wanted or intended. The Carter administration needs a clear strategy for meeting this danger. Last April, the U.S. Customs Court in New York ruled that it is illegal for a foreign country to rebate the manufacturing taxes on the products that it exports to the United States. That was the suit brought by the Zenith Radio Corp., which argued that the Japanese television sets shipped to this country are being illegally subsidized by those rebates. But the decision reaches far beyond television sets. Not only Japan but all of Western Europe as well use that kind of tax, and they rebate it on virtually everything that they export.

The U.S. Steel Corp. has been pressing a similar suit in the same court in its effort to cut off the flow of imported steel from Europe. It is now asking for a summary judgment, on grounds that the Zenith decision applies to its case as well. All this litigation is based on a 19th-century statute that requires the United States to impose, automatically, a special tariff equal to the rebated taxes. That's the threat: That a court decision on television receivers could overthrow long-standing American trade policies and suddenly slam a heavy tariff down on a vast range of imports. It would mean immediate retaliation abroad against American goods—at a high cost in jobs.

President Carter's special trade representative, Robert Strauss, went to the unusual length last week of publicly denouncing U.S. Steel's demand for a fast decision. He called it irresponsible of U.S. Steel to try to make

policy in the courts. "This decision could cause chaos in international trade," he said accurately. But Mr. Strauss also knows that the chances of getting the decision reversed by higher courts are not so good. The case is on its way to the Supreme Court, with a final ruling perhaps next spring.

Mr. Strauss is trying to avoid going to Congress to get that obsolete statute changed. Protectionism is on the rise there. A new trade bill, he fears, would open "a Pandora's box." Maybe so. But there's a more promising alternative. The administration needs to seize its opportunity, while it still has a little time, to negotiate a general agreement on trade subsidies. It's necessary to change the American law on the rebates. But there are instances of foreign discrimination against American goods that also need changing. Most of them go back to the postwar years, when Japan and Europe were desperately poor. Now they are rich, and the volume of trade has grown vastly larger. The small inequities of the past have become more important. If the Carter administration can come to Congress with an international agreement strengthening outboard American trade, as well as inbound trade, the reception at the Capitol is likely to be a great deal less hostile.

Getting that kind of agreement from the other trading nations will be difficult. But it's right in principle, and it offers a real chance of heading off a deeply destructive chain reaction of new tariffs and barriers to world trade. A real chance, in trade policy as in other kinds of politics, is a lot better than no chance at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



A Job Well Done in Spain

Spain's first free parliamentary election since the 1930s has been successfully completed, providing the most impressive proof yet of the nation's great strides toward democracy since the death of Francisco Franco only a year and a half ago. Much of the credit must go to King Juan Carlos and his inspired choice of a leader to dismantle the Franco dictatorship, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. Though outraged by many of the past year's developments—especially the legalization of the Communist party—the die-hard Francoites in the military and elsewhere were deftly outmaneuvered and held at bay: the widely feared rightist coup was forestalled.

The big winners in the election were the mainstream center parties, roughly analogous to the major parties of Western Europe. Prime Minister Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center won 35 per cent of the vote. The Social Democratic Socialist Workers party, led by Felipe Gonzalez, drew nearly 30 per cent. When the votes for the Christian Democrats and the Popular Socialists are

added, the victory for democracy is even more impressive.

It now appears that Prime Minister Suarez will try to put together a fairly narrow centrist majority coalition, leaving Gonzalez's Socialists outside the government. The Socialist Workers' leaders, quite pleased with the election results and with their own showing, can be expected to provide a responsible parliamentary opposition.

The Suarez government does not lack challenges. It must frame a new constitution, defuse long-frustrated regionalist sentiments and manage an economy suffering one of the highest inflation rates in Europe, heavy unemployment, and a large external deficit. But Suarez will be helped in the months ahead by the public's belief that the alternatives to him may be either a military coup or another civil war. He has presided over the creation of new, democratic institutions with a minimum of upheaval. The Spanish people, who share in that achievement, have shown with their votes that they understand it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wernher Von Braun

"He aimed for the stars," comedian Mort Sahl is supposed to have said of Wernher von Braun, "but sometimes he hit England." And that pretty much says it. For most Americans, and others, it has never been possible over the past several decades to hear mention of the name of Wernher von Braun, space pioneer, without thinking, uncomfortably, of Wernher von Braun, rocket-builder by appointment to Adolf Hitler. For this was a man who became an American national hero in the 1960s after being an American national enemy in the 1940s. The transformation was remarkably complete. Yet, even those who most valued his leadership in the space age—and his enormous contributions to this country's accomplishments—found it impossible to forget his contributions to the Nazi war effort, and difficult to reconcile the two.

There is, it seems to us, a simple answer. From his youth, Mr. von Braun wanted to do nothing but build rockets that would reach the moon and the stars. He built them for whomever he could and for whatever immediate purpose was demanded of him. And so it was that he did build the V-2 rockets for Germany, his homeland, and the V-2s were the last-ditch weapons the Nazis employed against the British in World War II. But later, some of his other rockets did reach the moon, and those were the ones he built for the United States—the country to which he chose to come when the war ended. Here, his rockets originally formed the base of a defense policy resting on guided missiles. But when the space age arrived

with Sputnik I, it was his Jupiter that enabled this country to catch up with that initial Russian advantage and his Saturn that provided the power with which this country's international leadership in space flight was achieved.

Mr. von Braun was, without any doubt, a remarkable scientist, manager and dreamer. No one could have produced all those rockets alone. But it was his technical ability, experience and uncanny ability to organize others that made him the central figure in the space program. And it was his eloquent expression of that childhood dream of space travel that made him a national figure. The landing on the moon was, to him, only the first step in opening up the universe. We suspect it didn't matter too much to him whose flag that first spaceship planted. What mattered was that mankind had at long last broken free of the grasp of the planet earth. It is in that context—as one of the new breed of international scientists—that Mr. von Braun's life should be judged. Yes, he labored for Nazi Germany. And yes, he labored for the United States. And he would probably have labored as happily for the Russians if, after World War II, he had happened to surrender to them. You can think of him as a hired gun, if you like. But you can also think of him as he apparently thought of himself—as a man indentured only to a dream. He followed it where it led him. And, unlike most of us, he saw a large part of it come true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—The Boer war, instead of being a pie-shooting picnic, lasted for two years and nearly eight months brought mourning in nearly every household in Great Britain. The war cost the people more than a thousand million dollars. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fleece the public of whatever the tax collector may have left them. This is the glorious outcome of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned. . . . Philadelphia Public Ledger.

June 24, 1927

PARIS—Mr. Paul Valery, the poet, was admitted among the "Forty Immortals" of the French Academy yesterday, occupying the chair vacated by the death of Anatole France. The ceremony attracted a large number of people owing to the literary fame of the new Academician and the celebrity of the writer whom he has succeeded. Mr. Valery disdained a diplomatic career, then became an editor and then devoted himself entirely to literature and has written several volumes of poems. They are philosophical in tone and pure, very pure in language.

Raising Human Rights Standard

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the most respected diplomats in London, a person with no time for illusions, was talking about President Carter's human rights policy.

"At first I reacted with professional skepticism," he said. "I worried about jeopardizing relationships with the Soviet Union. I worried about raising expectations too high, as Dulles did in Hungary."

"Now I am ashamed of how I felt. The concerns are necessary. But I have come to see that Carter is raising a standard to which the wise and honest can repair again in America. And he has made human rights part—a useful part—of the diplomatic dialogue over a very wide area."

The comment was in striking contrast to what has been heard lately from some Washington commentators. They have sounded increasingly critical of the Carter human rights policy, calling it imprudent and ill-conceived. They have put the President down as an amateur who does more harm than good by his insistence on talking out loud about torture and other brutalities practiced by governments around the world.

During several weeks on this side of the Atlantic I have asked foreign-policy professionals and government leaders about the human rights policy, trying conscientiously to canvass their views without bias. They have all mentioned problems that must be raised. But without exception they have praised the policy as a whole, and most of them have spoken of it with an enthusiasm unusual in established governmental figures.

The basic reason for the favorable view is evidently the one given by the diplomat quoted above—that the President is raising a standard. He is giving not just Americans but people in the West generally a sense that their problems are being raised again, after years of silence in the face of tyranny and brutality.

One criticism that is troubling is the charge that Carter's approach has actually made life worse for Soviet dissidents. It is certainly true that there has been a severe crackdown on the dissident movement this year. Nine members of an unofficial committee formed to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement's human rights provisions have been arrested. Anatoly Shcharansky has been accused of treason, a capital offense.

The impression of Sovietologists here is that the crackdown was motivated in the main by a desire to suppress internal criticism before the Belgrade conference on the working of the Helsinki agreement. The high-level decision to take a tougher line is believed to have been reached in the Kremlin last fall.

Suffering Feared

Nevertheless, it is probably true that Soviet outrage at Carter for speaking out and for communicating directly with dissident figures has sharpened the crackdown. Such a policy may well lower the official Soviet threshold of tolerance for dissent, at least for a time. Those of us who support the policy must recognize that individual Russians may suffer.

Moral qualms on that score should be eased by the fact that the dissidents themselves want the President to keep speaking out, whatever the cost to themselves. One of the bravest of them—Vladimir Bukovsky, who first exposed in detail the practice of committing political dissenters

to mental institutions—said in a recent BBC interview:

"Not one single person who is connected with it [the Soviet movement for human rights] will ever say that such open support for our moral principles by the Western countries can do us any harm."

American critics of the Carter policy suggest also that it may prevent agreement with the Soviet Union on vital matters such as strategic arms limitation. Experts here do not see much in that view, believing that Soviet leaders will generally make their decisions on the basis of a cool calculation of the balance of advantage.

But, again, supporters of the President's approach should recognize a danger that the Russians will take it as indicating a return to cold war attitudes—as a device, for example, to build domestic support for higher arms spending. Carter may at first have been insufficiently sensitive to how the policy might be seen in Moscow. But he has now acted to make it very clear that his

motivations are not provocative, that he is trying not to change other countries' political systems but to protect basic human decency.

The critics focus too much on the Soviet response to Carter's policy. It is directed at brutality anywhere, without regard to ideology. And it is undoubtedly having an effect on the framework of diplomacy. Recently the Shah of Iran received an official of Amnesty International for a talk about Iran's political prisoners, an act hardly imaginable before Jimmy Carter. The action of the Commonwealth conference here last week in condemning President Amin of Uganda, could probably also have come only against the backdrop of the Carter policy.

Speaking out has its risks, but saying nothing when confronted with savagery is more corrupting. One distinguished ambassador remarked: "A hundred and fifty years ago people said it was wrong to talk against slavery—it would lead to further cruelty. In the long run, it must do good to talk about human rights."

Letters

Discriminating Eating

Waverley Root (ET, June 9) rightly praises the fastidious Zuni Indians, who eat only the male squash-blossom, but neglects to mention a practical reason for their discrimination. Here, in the Tournais, we try the male flowers in better, but spare the female, because if we eat up the female flowers we get no squashes for later eating. By the time they are ready to be eaten, the male flowers have already served their function of pollination. If some or most are harvested earlier, the few survivors suffice for a whole patch.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL
Prestilly-sur-Claise, France.

Tortures in Israel

Following your publication in the Herald Tribune of June 20th, concerning the tortures in Israel, published in the Sunday Times (London), let me quote a comparatively recent article by Colin Legum in the London Observer: "Israel is one of the few countries which allow the International Red Cross access to all their political prisoners on a routine basis. The Red Cross keeps a special team in [each] country for this purpose. The Israeli agreement amounts to accepting international supervision of [political] prisoners. The visits are on a weekly basis, and prisoners can talk to [the Red Cross representatives] without any warden being present. So anything disagreeable would find its place in the Red Cross reports."

Legum had read through four years of such reports, but found no complaints of violence in prison. He goes on, "Israel can claim credit for not having executed a single convicted terrorist despite strong public pressures," and concludes, "because Israel insists that its own society should be judged by the world's highest standards, it is much more likely to be introduced than other countries where the lot of political prisoners and the rule of law are very much below its own."

A Red Cross report of January 30, 1977, does complain of overcrowding in prisons, but makes no charges of torture, improper arrests, brutality or the like.

The report of the U.S. State Department on human rights in Israel and the occupied territories, within a global context, uses these words:

"Reports of the use of actual torture during interrogations have not been substantiated. As regards prison conditions in the [occupied] territories, a recent International Red Cross inspection found that prisoners under Israeli control are living in satisfactory conditions."

ITZHAK ELIDAN,
Press Attaché,
Israeli Embassy, Paris.

Amalrik on Kraft

I was very interested in reading the article by Joseph Kraft about the visit made by him to the U.S.S.R., but his attempt to present the policy of President Carter as the cause of the troubles for the Soviet dissidents (ET, June 2) deserves objections.

It would be better not to overestimate so much the influence of the American President on Soviet affairs. The arrest of Yuri Orlov and others is the result of an inner crisis, caused by a struggle in the top in connection with the coming change of the generations in power. Something similar—only rather more terrible—already happened in the U.S.S.R. before the death of Stalin. Another result of this crisis is the sudden displacement of Podgorny (I am afraid that now, after the reproaches of Mr. Kraft, President Carter will not make up his mind to come out in defense of Mr. Podgorny).

From the point of view of the dissidents, publicity is the important arm in the struggle for human rights. President Carter rendered them enormous moral support. That is why his call is not pleasant for the Soviet powers, who should want to continue their system of silence and double thinking in the whole world, as well as for the American followers of Khrushchev.

In reality publicity is the only defense of the Soviet dissidents. Mr. Kraft writes also that in the opinion of one of the Western journalists in Moscow the movement of the dissidents had been "destroyed." According to my memory the destruction of

Seeds of a Tragedy In South Africa

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Serious efforts by the ruling Nationalist party's more enlightened leaders to forestall disaster in South Africa are encountering intransigence from party stalwarts and disdain from Washington, building a sense of future tragedy that hovers over this land.

What is being cautiously advanced by Verligte (enlightened) Afrikaners would have surprised and pleased the world five years ago: Gradual dismantling of apartheid, the institutionalized racial discrimination established by the Nationalists when they gained power in 1948. Beyond that, the Verligtes want to give the country's non-white majority a bigger piece of the economic pie and, ultimately, a slice of political power.

But militant blacks and the Third World-Communist coalition dominating the United Nations reject anything short of strict majority rule—an inflexible closing of the door to moderation apparently concurred in by the Carter administration. The Verligte (unratable) Afrikaners cite this as proof that since only the suicide of white South Africa will satisfy the Americans, why not go into the laager (armed camp)?

Some Signs

Certainly, the official U.S. position here belittles the government's hesitant reduction of racial preferences. But a minority view at the American Embassy, objecting to Washington's new line, believes these tentative first steps—though largely superficial—ought to be applauded, while further steps are urged.

Pervasive whites-only signs are beginning to come down, most notably in post offices. Regular black vs. white boxing and wrestling marks the beginning of interracial athletics. The country was amazed by a recent announcement that the University of Stellenbosch, intellectual bastion of Afrikanerdom, is being opened to non-whites on a very limited basis.

Still more hesitant is relaxation of economic preferences. The old Nationalist pledge that a white man need never take orders from a Kaffir (black) is violated by a few non-whites quietly given supervisory positions. Interior Minister Coenraad Mulder, a conservative and perhaps the nearest thing to a white nationalist, told us racial wage discrimination must cease. More government money is planned to improve living conditions of urban blacks.

Even Verligte politicians grudgingly acknowledge the need for much of these social and economic changes. It is the question of political participation by non-whites that threatens 20 years of Nationalist party monopoly.

Dr. Piet Koorhof, the brilliant, English-educated minister of education, is the most daring of Verligte Afrikaners. He scandalized the orthodox recently by calling for shared decision-making with not only Coloreds (mixed-blood) and Indians but also urban blacks. In a two-hour conversation with us, Koorhof

admitted political change should be faster than is expected, while confessing that a formula such change is not in sight will be a long time coming perhaps too long.

The major reason for delay, the dominant thinking within government, Koorhof's suggestion for shared decision-making was repudiated by one Cibus colleagues after another (including Dr. Mulder)—but not by the foreign minister, R. F. W. Botha. Although publicly a Socha, privately supports Koorhof. Charismatic, flamboyant, probably the first South African politician to use television effectively, Botha is viewed by real liberal businessmen as the best hope for the future.

Botha's Outrage

So, Botha's outrage over U policy is not the fulminating, Wh calling for sufficient change satisfy the more urgent needs the black people. Botha told that "we South Africans are profoundly concerned about United States appearing to demand that change should be fundamental that it must lead our destruction as a people."

Upon returning here from post as ambassador in Washington, Botha made headlines declaring he was not prepared to die for whites-only signs in elections. But, asked an opposit member in Parliament the other day, what aspect of apartheid he prepared to die for? Answer: continued white political control.

The overriding problem becomes how minority whites can share decision-making with majority non-whites short of a literal self-destruction. It is precisely that delicate question of the new U.S. policy, no longer viewing South Africa as an Communist bulwark against Soviet penetration on the continent, considers irrelevant.

Here are the makings of tragic cycle. If American disdains and Afrikaner intransigence combine to block change, reduce foreign investment will worsen the economic condition of the nation's non-whites and reduce confidence of its businessmen, a loyal South African, prominent financier, told us. "I will not go down on sinking ship. If nothing changes in three or four years, I'm leaving." Such departures would signal not a victory for human rights, but rather defeat: moderation and a long, bitter struggle that can only wound West.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Watergate, Enough

As they have so often in the past, the Romans of antiquity provide good example. When a public figure fell into disgrace—as in the case of Emperor Domitian, murdered by his own guard in 96 A.D.—the Senate voted a motion of damnation memoriae that caused the condemned's name and likeness to be removed from all public monuments.

Concern for the well-being of American citizens (not to mention charity towards the wrongdoer) would seem to dictate treatment for our former president.

ANDREW AMALRIK
Utrecht, the Netherlands.

One Man, One Vote

Anthony Lewis's column minority rights in the U (ET, June 4) raises in my mind the interesting question of those—like myself—who for one man, one vote in Rhodes South Africa, etc., have not so clearly expressed their concern over the importance of guaranteeing the minority right without them, the very survival and well-being of the minorities is in serious jeopardy.

Maybe more discussion at these times might provide to besides a basis for more productive negotiations.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON
Paris.

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d period appoint-
e decor of Jacques

whiffs of nostalgia
pheric flavor. Irma
and their associates
time, roaming in
ver land of pure
companioning their
distance is the jaunty
ruette Monnot, who
ne of Edith Piaf's
gs. It lends exu-
to the proceedings,
stiche of the street
rday.
of "Irma la Douce"
tre Fontaine: has

PS AND FLATS
S—The most presti-
sional of them all,
few York, opens
through July 4. The
be held all over the
Carnegie Hall and
to, to the Avery
the Roseland Ball-
s sites in Harlem
h Village and even
n Island ferry. A
f the many artists
appearing include:
in Clark Terry, Di-
Mel Tormé, Gerry
Sims, John Lewis,
Charles Mingus, Mc-
addy Wilson, George
rt (Patina) Bines,
man, Oscar Peter-
ridge, Max Roach,
7, Dave Brubeck,
ts) Edison, Connie
Muddy Waters, Sy-
ount Basie. Most of
performers will then
Europe to appear in
is in France, Swit-
zland and
during the months
August.

i—Carmen McRae
o weeks at Ronnie
June 27, replacing
in. Country Joe,
his tour of Britain,
ingham June 24 at
in London the fol-
at the Hammer-
and in Edinburgh
Isner Hall.

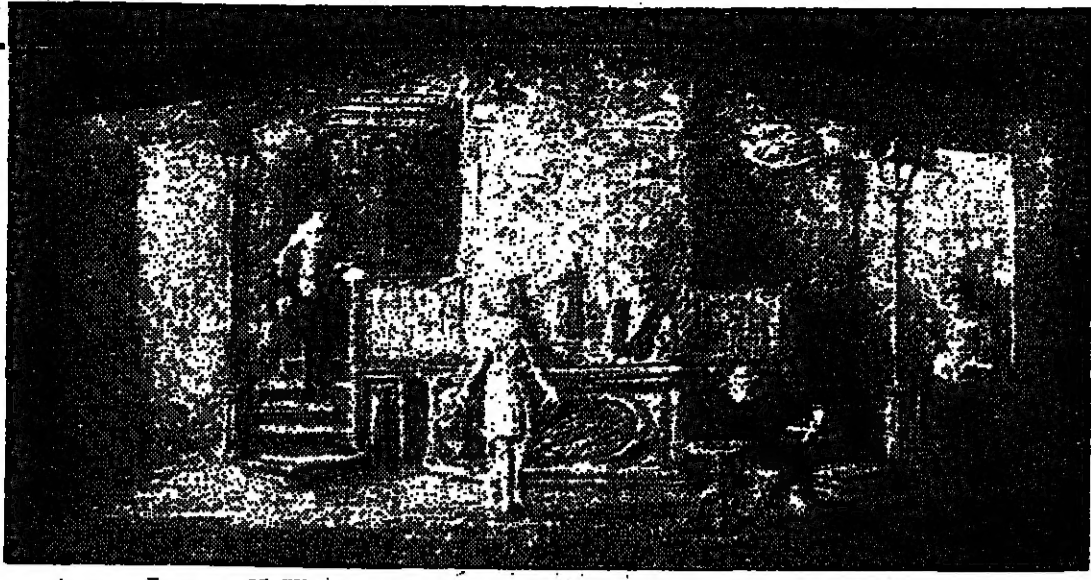
i—Saxman Hal Sin-
ing at Pol's June 24

Genesis will be in
26 at the Olympia-
Brussels June 28 at
rational.

iDAM—The Frank



CE HOTEL
MORITZ
il early September.



Jacques Noël's decor for the new production of "Irma la Douce."

been enthusiastically greeted, but
to the discerning it is not quite
all it was. The missing ingredi-
ent is Colette Renard, who creat-
ed the part of the gentle harlot.
Miss Renard is a unique artist
of full-bodied voice, minxish
magnetism and comic innuendo.
A personality that dominates the
stage, she has elected to perform
solo in concert recitals, for she
is a show in herself.

The current Irma, Joëlle Vau-
tier, simply has not the Renard
range or notes and is hard pres-
sed to maintain central attention.
René Dupuy, the director of the
original, has restaged the spec-
tacle proficiently and it is ap-
parent that "Irma" has come
home for another long stay.

With his dramatization of his
novel "Thérèse Raquin," Zola
intended to introduce naturalism
into the theater as he had suc-
cessfully introduced it into fic-
tion with his Rougon-Macquart
chronicle. Taking a sordid murder
story, his object was to place
it under a clinical microscope and
to dissect the mentality of its
participants and their eventual
disintegration.

Thérèse and Laurent, her lover,
are haunted by their murder of
Camille, Thérèse's sickly husband.
The crime has been carried out
to appear a boating accident on
the Seine and no suspicion has
been attached to the lovers, who
marry only after a long interval
and at the behest of Camille's
mother. After the wedding the
memory of the murder stands
between them and they bitterly
accuse one another. Their quar-
rels are overheard by the mother
of the victim. She learns their
guilt, but suffers a paralytic
stroke that silences her. In their
gloomy tenement the three con-
tinue their dismal existence until
the culprits, having escaped legal
justice, execute themselves in a
double suicide.

The Théâtre du Regard has

resurrected the Zola play in what
is termed "free adaptation." This
"adaptation" consists for the
most part of a pretended re-
hearsal at the start with the
company coming on with the
troupe's mascot, a friendly dog,
moseying about in the half-light,
arranging the furniture and dis-
cussing the direction. Thereafter,
though the players double as
prop-shifters, the interpretation
is in the naturalistic manner and
the production would benefit by
being more so. Monique Dapry
as the victim's mother has the
best opportunities; Gilles Atlan
(responsible for the version) is
the lover, Françoise Thuriès the
treacherous Thérèse and Jean-
Pierre Jacquella the doomed hus-
band. The peculiar staging has
merely united the tight cords of
the melodrama and weakened its
theatrical power. The play has
withstood a century of actors and
remains effective, if dated, Grand
Guignol. It should be performed,
if it is to be performed, in the
style in which it was written.

The Leningrad Theater of Lenin-
grad is guest at the Théâtre
d'Orsay this week and it has
brought with it a heavy-handed
propaganda piece, "An Interview
in Buenos Aires," in which a
journalist is won over to the
party line on the fall of the Al-
lende government in Chile.

This play by Genrik Borovik
speaks for itself and requires no
comment as it has obviously been
written to order. Its B-movie
traffic is occasionally interrupted
for a duet to guitar strumming.

Igor Vladimirov is the back-
ward newsman who learns to see
the light. He is oddly clad—even
for a journalist—sporting a din-
ner jacket with what appears to
be a bullet-proof vest, perhaps a
necessary combination during
South American revolutions. As
an actor—he has also directed
the script—he is an imposing

figure, resembling very much
American matinee koles of long
ago. His acting, too, belongs to
an earlier day.

The program informs us that
"An Interview in Buenos Aires"
has had great success in the So-
viet Union, but the company
would have been better advised
to demonstrate its skill in Shake-
speare, Goethe, Gorky, Schiller
and Brecht, in which it is said
to specialize. One would have
welcomed, too, a look at the
dramatization of Bulgakov's "The
Master and Margarita" by the
Theatre of the Revolution in
Moscow, a new hit.

Anne Bancroft, in Paris this
week, announced that she is
about to return to the stage after
a long absence to do films. She
will star in "Golds," the New
York Theater Guild's production
of William Gibson's biographical
drama of former Israeli Prime
Minister Golda Meir. The play
centers on her term in office, but
will include glimpses of her early
life—as a child terrorized by the
pogroms in Russia, as a girl in
Milwaukee and as a young moth-
er in Palestine torn between her
family and her work.

The same building, at the Bilbo-
quet. The Sabot, Sarah's Unit
will be at the Théâtre Mouffe-
tard from June 28 to July 9 at
10 p.m. every night.

This week's top single record
in the United States is "Got To
Give It Up" by Marvin Gaye and
in Britain, "Show You The Way
To Go" by The Jacksons. Two
members of the Sex Pistols, a
punk-rock group, suffered knife
and razor attacks this week. They
recorded the anti-royalist song
"God Save The Queen," which
is No. 11 on this week's charts.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Romance Is the Measure of China's Cultural Loosening Up

By David Rogers

PEKING, June 23 (Reuters).—
Romance has returned to the
Peking stage, classical music can
again be heard in the capital's
concert halls and Chinese pub-
lishing houses are putting Shake-
speare into print.

"To anyone who has lived long
in China it seems almost unreal.
Nine months ago the world's most
populous nation had possibly its
most sterile, puritanical and
heavily politicized culture.

Now a few restrictions are being
lifted and for the first time in
a decade there is a faint whiff
of freedom in the Chinese arts.
It is not much by Western stan-
dards, but the fact that a Chinese
"dance drama" staged this month
contained a coyly handled love
theme is a breakthrough in local
terms.

The cultural liberalization prom-
ised by China's new leadership
bore fruit last month. For the
first time since 1968, a Western
musician gave a piano recital. It
was also announced that Shake-
speare and Goethe are to appear
in Chinese editions.

Hand-in-Hand
Meanwhile, men and women
danced hand-in-hand in a Peking
theater. It was a troupe of Yugo-
slav folk dancers and the music
accompanying their performance
was broadcast several times by
Peking radio. "For a few minutes,
I thought I had tuned in to the
Voice of America," a listener said.

The Yugoslav show and a piano
recital by the Norwegian Kjell
Backlund were both attended
by political leaders and received
long, glowing reviews in the Peo-
ple's Daily.

A year ago the rare perfor-
mances by foreign artists got
brief mentions in the media and
were shunned by top-level offi-
cials.

Until last October, Mao Tse-
tung's widow, Chiang Ching, was
the country's effective cultural

commissioner and had narrowed the
arts to repetitive "revolutionary"
themes. While alleged to have
been screening Gracia Garbo
movies in the privacy of her villa,
she offered the people ideological
lectures of little artistic merit
and even less entertainment
value.

Chiang Ching's reign, which
began in the 1960-69 Cultural
Revolution, ended when she and
other radicals were arrested for
allegedly plotting a coup.

"The night I hear" the news I
got drunk with happiness," a well-
known Chinese musician said.

Culture Minister Yu Hui-yung

and several of his aides were
purged. The victims of their
policies—the singers, actors, writ-
ers and poets branded as "bour-
geois"—have started reappearing.
The singer Kuo Lan-ying made
an emotional return to the stage.
Her voice weakened after years in
exile, she fought back tears as
a Peking audience roared for
encore.

Ho Ching-chih, who wrote the
libretto for the revolutionary
opera "The White-Haired Girl,"
was recalled from the steel mill
where he had been put to work
by radical officials.

The most remarkable sight on

the Peking stage has been the
revival of "Light Saber Society."
In a stylized gymnastic dance
form that falls halfway between
ballet and kung fu fighting, it
tells of an unsuccessful peasant
uprising in the 1840s.

Although unashamedly propa-
gandistic, "Light Saber Society"
is engrossing, fast moving enter-
tainment.

It has colorful costumes, swash-
buckling heroes and a bedroom
scene played by Chinese actresses
wearing flowing Western gowns.
There is a sword fight in each of
the eight acts—and the previously
taboo element of romance.

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Depersonalization and the Computer

The complexity and pace of
modern living has ended the era when
most of life's dealings were face-to-face.
Essential long-distance and high speed
transactions, handling credit cards and
airline reservations for example, are
only possible with machines as
intermediaries. No one welcomes the
element of depersonalization this
entails.

Still, there are compensating benefits.
By handling routine matters routinely,
computers free people to deal
personally with exceptional cases — and
to provide individual attention that is
swift and informed.

Thoughtful computer users are
programming special consideration
into many computer-assisted
transactions. For example, airline
reservations systems can quickly
arrange to meet the requirements of
passengers who need a wheelchair or a
special meal.

In classrooms, computer-assisted
instruction permits students to make
progress at their own pace, enabling

teachers to give more individual
attention.

And in hospitals, where personal
attention is critical, computers are
relieving nurses and doctors of much
administrative detail, giving them more
time to spend in caring for their
patients.

In spite of such benefits, there is
no question that giving individual
attention to individual needs becomes
increasingly difficult with each passing
year. The real question, of course, is
whether we all care enough to try.

Many organizations which use
computers have shown that they do
recognize the need to preserve these
values and are doing something about it.

For our part, we at IBM are trying
to help through the development of
products that make it easier for
computer users to deal with people as
individuals.

IBM

[illegible]

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JUNE 23, 1977 In Fre

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE June 23	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	B YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE '76 '75	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	381 - 237	261.50	298 - 268.50	5	5.7	89.14 - 65.00 - 58.85c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 cc (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975).
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	269 - 222	255	249.50 - 258.70	9 a	4.3	13.27 - 28.25 - —	2,683	AGP S.A.-Cie du MIDI merger April (Group already holds 50%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	585.00 - 575	569	556 - 245	18	5.8	50.70 - 25.95 - 30.34c	4,300	'75 net div. of Fr. 21.30 (top 6.75) payable as of June 26.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass-food	532 - 362	440	400 - 475	25	5.7	28.30 - 25.90 - 30.37c	2,202	'76 consol. net earnings = 45 N francs of 26 MAF in 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	758	157 - 162	12	7.4	14.96 - 16.41 - 18.24	1,866	Chargeurs Reunis div. for 19 Fr. 11.70 (vs. 10 share '75).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE ...	Public works	109.30 - 81.50	94.30	103.30 - 99.80	5	6.4	71.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,672	'76 consol. turnover = 5,035 (-17%), 24% of total abroad.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 84	92	87.10 - 86.05	7	8.0	10.35 - 15.25 - 14.05c	5,759	'76 net profit = Fr. 63.10 mil. vs. mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	71.40	73.00 - 72	8	8.7	10.84 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,558	From March '75 to March '77 customer deposits increased by
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	69.50 - 50	50.70	51.50 - 50	8 a	10.8	5.54 - 4.4c - —	4,809	1976 net profit = 5,683,737 Fr. 1,851,318 in 1975.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	98 - 67.50	65.50	86 - 78.05	—	9.2	28.13 - 9.65c - 5.85c	3,884	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (net 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	192 - 124	154	144 - 183.50	4 a	9.1	— - 26.30 - —	2,793	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 28, '76 profit = 5 (-19.5%), Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	416 - 296	338	325 - 321	5	5.6	23.02 - 27.27 - 73.01c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond Iss. 197.5 MAF at 5.5%. Actual yield 1
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	180.00 - 165	174	174 - 174	6 a	3.2	— - 26.94c - —	2,806	75.5% of Cavanham Ltd's capite held by group.
IMETAL	Mining	95.10 - 79.50	84.50	82.20 - 88	4	4.1	17.91 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	'76 consolidated results = 24c (vs. 25 MAF in 1975).
MOËT-HENNESSY	Beverages	451.50 - 268	353	348.20 - 343	27	5.2	17.04 - 5.71c - 73.87c	3,157	1976 group net profit = 40.54 MAF, 18.65 MAF in 1975).
NORD (Compagnie du) ...	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	18.60	18.35 - 18.05	71	8.1	0.18 - 0.20 - 1.72	73,284	'76 divld. (Fr. 1.50) payable 30 Prospects '77 favorable.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	73.40	73 - 70.50	7	6.2	6.52 - 18.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = (same as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem.-min	83 - 63.10	61.10	60.60 - 79.70	34	6.2	28.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,162	'76 consol. cash flow = 1,089.3 vs. 207.2 MAF '75 (-106%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	222.50 - 201	207.20	222 - 227.20	2	3.2	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,261	Peugeot-Citroen '76 net consolidated flow = 1,453.6 MAF (-105% vs. '75).
RAFFINAGE (Cie Fr.) ...	Petrol.	89.90 - 64.50	70.20	71.20 - 70	—	8.3	— - — - —	5,480	Takover bid for all shares of Flis Charvet' for Fr. 99 per at
REDOUTE	Mail order	625 - 504	540	548 - 540	10	3.3	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.94c	926	'76/'77 net profit up 5.5%. Net div = Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 300.20	365	365.50 - 363.80	—	4.8	(not relevant)	22,572	For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 shares issued (400,000 as bonus).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	SKI manuf.	1918 - 1025	1023	1019 - 1397	21 a	1.5	71.74 - 75.76 - —	246	'76/'77 dividend at Fr. 26 (vs. Fr. 25 in 1975/76).

(a) P/E calculated on '76 earnings all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included.

a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76

C. C. Campbell

C. C. Campbell

S&P 500		Ch'ge		— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sis.	
P/E 100s.	High Low	3 p.m. Prev.	Quot. Close	High.	Low.	P/E 100s.	High Low	3 p.m. Prev.	Quot. Close
15.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.0	100.00	100.00	100.00

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هذه امة الاصل

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Emergency

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Montreal Stocks	Conf Gummi	73	Paris
	Darmier	342.10	
	Demag	153	
	Beuth	153	

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s, Ramirez Ousted; nors, Borg Advance

By Neil Amdur

ON June 23 (NYT), the sun at Wimbledon was bright and warm. And what a feast y Martin, Tim Gulikson, and the other seeded women who advanced were Sue Barker, who beat Ann Kiyomura, 6-2, 6-1; Martina Navratilova, who beat Lesley Charles, 6-2, 6-2; and Mima Jancovic, who beat Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-3.

The biggest confusion for some players meeting a Gulikson is whether it's Tim, who is right-handed, or Tom, a southpaw. Meller once lost to both brothers within a span of several weeks and told someone he was depressed, "because I don't like losing to someone who can beat me with either hand."

Tim Gulikson reached the finals of a rain-out grass-court tournament at Nottingham a few weeks ago, with victories over Venus Lutz and Roscoe Tanner. His triumph today, however, was easily his most significant, so emotional that he acknowledged "I couldn't believe I'd won it."

Another record crowd, announced as 37,865, flooded the walkways of the All-England Club. But only 3,700 seats and some standing room enclose the No. 2 court, and no one was leaving. Gulikson, his forehead crumpled in the corner and his angled backhand volleys flying on the soft turf, swept the first two sets of the second-round match.

The drama began when Ramirez saved two match points at 5-6, 15-40, with his first serve and two more match points in a tie-breaker he took, 9-7. Surely, the crowd now reasoned, Ramirez was veteran of the Davis Cup play, would win the fifth set. Gulikson would have none of it, breaking Ramirez in the fifth game and then boldly serving an ace and near-ace at deuce for 4-3, even as cramps set in high in his right thigh.

Cross-Court Winner Gulikson tried exercises on the court change-overs to keep his legs loose, held serve for 5-3 with new balls but lost a fifth match point on a Ramirez overhead as the Mexican struggled through three deuces and closed 5-6.

Serving for the match, Gulikson reached two more match points at 40-15, but netted a backhand approach volley and watched Ramirez run around a short second serve and run a forehand return cross-court for a winner.

An eighth match point came and went, and the crowd now sensed a Ramirez recovery and victory. Not so, Ramirez, a semifinalist here last year, drove a backhand wide at deuce.

On match point No. 9, Gulikson hammered a service winner to the backhand, jogged to the net to shake hands with Ramirez and then sat down on a chair and buried his head in his hands.

The unseeded Martin heaved his racket at least 50 feet in the air after driving a backhand passing shot down the line against Vilas, who seemed tired, short of concentration and unable to serve or volley with consistency.

It was a big boost for Martin, once considered the top junior in the United States and now ranked 14th in the United States. He had been working to improve his serve and forehand in recent weeks with Lennart Bergelin, the coach of Bjorn Borg, and came from two sets to love and three match points to beat Ray Ruffels in a second-round match last night.

was Francisco Durr, Virginia Ruzick took her to the 12th game in the second set as Durr won, 6-3, 7-6.

The other seeded women who advanced were Sue Barker, who beat Ann Kiyomura, 6-2, 6-1; Martina Navratilova, who beat Lesley Charles, 6-2, 6-2; and Mima Jancovic, who beat Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-3.

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Rene Lacoste, right, after a loss to Bill Tilden.

'Mousquetaires' United

LONDON, June 23 (NYT).—Fifty years after they brought the Davis Cup to France for the first time with a victory over the United States, the Four Musketeers are well and as spirited as ever. They attended the 100th Wimbledon celebration this week "as a block."

While other legendary sports groups of the 1920s, such as football's Four Horsemen and baseball's Murderers Row have seen their members broken by death, Les Mousquetaires, as they are known in France, show up at tennis tournaments, socialize regularly together and lament only that the country has no new "mousquetaires."

"The people remember the past," said Rene Lacoste, youngest member of the band at 72, whose strongest identity in recent years has come from the popular shirts that bear his name and symbol. "But they remember more than they should. There are not so many good players now in France."

France's love affair with the Musketeers will continue with a commemorative medal commissioned by the French Tennis Federation to celebrate the group's feats in 1927. The medal, available in gold, silver or bronze, shows the faces of the four players on one side and the Davis Cup on the other. The prices are from \$19 to \$260.

"They are a symbol of France," said Pierre Darmon, a former top-ranking player and tournament director of the recent French Open championships at Roland Garros Stadium. "And theirs is not only a sport story, but a human story."

The Musketeers last met several weeks ago at the home of Henri Cochet. As always, Lacoste teased Jean Borotra about their 1926 singles final at Forest Hills (which Lacoste won in straight sets). Borotra kidded Cochet about his shaky backhand. Cochet told Jacques Brugnon that his backhand was even worse, and all four laughed at how Lacoste had first earned his nickname. The Crocodile, now popularized as Alligator in the United States and elsewhere.

"It was during a Davis Cup match against Australia that we played in Boston," Lacoste recalled. "I saw this crocodile regatta in a shop one day and said to the captain of the team, 'If I win my match, you will buy me the bag, yes? I didn't win the match, and I didn't get the bag, but a journalist from Boston heard the story and wrote that even though I lost, I was just as hard to kill as a crocodile because I was so steady.'"

In his book, "Covering the Court," Al Lane, a former tennis writer, wrote in tribute to the Musketeers, "Very likely there never has been a national sports group with such devotion to the common purpose, no teammates presenting such striking contrasts in background, personality and method."

The Musketeers remain individualistic today. Cochet, now 75, was the proud, swift, instinctive genius. Judith Egan, the tennis correspondent for L'Espresso, recalled how upset Cochet became several years ago when she wrote that he had needed the assistance of a cane in making a presentation at a tournament.

"The next time he saw me," Egan recalled, "he did a little dance in front of me to show

how he was getting around fine without any stick."

Borotra, at 79, is still active in the oil business and remains the lone Musketeer who continues to play tennis. "He still volleys as beautifully as ever," Darmon said.

Brugnon is the oldest at 83 and has been slowed recently by falling eyesight, the result of cataracts. He was the least known of the group because he primarily played doubles. Yet, in recent years he has become a hero to data collectors, similar to the 1957 starter on Ohio State's great collegiate basketball team in the Jerry Lucas, John Williford era, the was Joe Roberts.

Many young Frenchmen now recognize France's No. 1 player, Patrick Pruiy, easier than some of the Musketeers and know little of the group's dominance of international tennis 50 years ago. But their appeal is strong, and during one of their last exhibitions together at a local grass-court tournament a few years ago, television stations shunned the telecast of the men's final that day to show the Musketeers in action.

Lacoste won the key singles matches in the 1927 Davis Cup challenge round at the German town Cricket Club in Philadelphia. He beat Bill Johnston in straight sets and edged Bill Tilden's potter game in four sets with an assortment of soft shots and deep cross-court returns.

In addition to their victory, the Musketeers swept singles titles in the French (Lacoste), Wimbledon (Cochet) and U.S. (Lacoste) championships that year.

"The decision to issue the commemorative medal surprised the group."

"I hope many will be sold to help the French federation raise money for covered (indoor) courts," Lacoste said. "They are badly needed."

The availability of two indoor courts in Paris and one in Lyons was a major factor behind the early success of the group.

"Most of the French youngsters learn only to play on slow courts today," said Lacoste, who has Paris's only remaining grass court at his beautiful estate on the outskirts of the city. "But you cannot be only a player on slow courts. We practiced on all surfaces, and as we were several good players, we could practice with one another. We were good friends, good competitors, good for each other."

—By Neil Amdur.

Ailing Randy Jones Shelved by Padres

SAN DIEGO, June 23 (UPI).—Randy Jones, the 1976 Cy Young Award-winner who has been bothered by recurrent arm problems following an operation for a severed nerve, was placed on the 21-day disabled list by the San Diego Padres this week.

The 27-year-old left-hander, who posted a 22-14 record last year, has been ordered by doctors to rest his arm. A year ago at this time Jones had a 13-3 record. He now has a 4-7 record and an earned run average of 4.61 in 84 1/3 innings.

Stanky Quits After a Day to Return to Alabama

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23 (UPI).—The Texas Rangers announced today that manager Eddie Stanky had quit after only one day and was returning to his home in Mobile, Ala.

The 60-year-old Stanky will return to his job as baseball coach at South Alabama University. Rangers third base coach Connie Ryan will be the temporary replacement.

Rangers executive vice-president Eddie Robinson said that Stanky told him, "I just can't do it. You've got a good ball club. I'm going home to be with my family. I'm having real pains of remorse. I just can't leave my family at my age. I'm getting too old for that. I wasn't even sure when I left Atlanta yesterday. I can't leave my ailing father."

A Long Night Robinson said that "last night Stanky stayed up late and con-

sidered what he wanted to do. He had an elderly father at home, wife and children and he decided that he would rather be back home. He has already left for home."

He said Stanky was "hickled to death to get the offer" to manage the Rangers after being out of big league baseball for nine years.

Stanky was very happy after last night's 10-8 victory over the Minnesota Twins, and "I went to bed relieved we had a new manager and I got a

good night's sleep, thank God."

Eddie decided he was just too homesick to stay and he wanted to be fair to the ball club," said Stanky's wife, Dickie, in Mobile.

Stanky, who played with the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants, among other teams, took over the Rangers yesterday after Frank Lucchesi was demoted.

Ryan, an infielder who played 12 years with three major league

teams, has never managed at the major league level. He coached with the Milwaukee and Atlanta Braves before being brought to Texas at the start of this season by Robinson. He managed in the minors at Corpus Christi, Austin, Seattle, Oklahoma City and Twin Falls, Idaho.

For the past nine years, Stanky had been baseball coach at South Alabama University and had built an impressive 308-102 record, which qualified the club for four NCAA regional tournaments.

Garvey Hits 8th Homer in 15 Games

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (UPI).—Steve Garvey hit the first grand slam of his career, his eighth homer in the last 15 games, and Burt Hooton and Mike Garman scattered five hits last night to lead Los Angeles to a 12-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Garvey's fourth-inning grand slam was his 16th home run of the season. He went 4-for-5, with 5 RBI, and moved into second place behind George Foster in the RBI race with 60 to Foster's 63.

Ron Cey of the Dodgers drove in four runs in the game.

Pirates 3, Padres 1 At San Diego, Jerry Reuss, with eighth-inning help from Rich Gossage, pitched Pittsburgh to a 3-1 victory over San Diego and a sweep of their three-game series.

Braves 4, Mets 1 At New York, Billy Picochro hit a two-run homer in the second and Phil Neri scattered 11 hits to lift Atlanta to a 4-1 victory over New York.

Rowland Office, the Braves' center fielder, starting for the first time since injuring his shoulder May 15, ignited two rallies to key the victory. Office, who had injured his shoulder in late May, opened the second with a single and scored on Picochro's fifth homer. He singled in the third Braves' run in the sixth after Willie Montanez reached first on a fielder's choice and moved up on a walk.

Phillies 15, Reds 9 At Philadelphia, Larry Bowa's grand slam sparked a five-run seventh while Mike Schmidt belted two other homers and drove in four runs to power Philadelphia to a 15-9 victory over Cincinnati.

Astros 7, Expos 6 At Montreal, Jim Fuller called up from the minors last week, his first two home runs for Houston and rookie Floyd Bannister pitched a four-hit shutout to carry the Astros to a 7-6 romp over Montreal. Bannister was the Astros' top draft choice last year.

Cubs 4, Giants 2 At San Francisco, Bill Bonham and Bruce Sutter combined for a four-hitter as Chicago completed a three-game sweep of their series with San Francisco with a 4-2 victory.

Rangers 10, Twins 8 In the American League at Bloomington, Minn., Claudell Washington's three-run homer capped a five-run eighth in a 10-8 victory by Texas over Minnesota.

At Kansas City, Al Cowens looped a single to left to score George Brett from second in the eighth, lifting Kansas City to a 4-3 victory over Seattle.

Fankees 12, Tigers 11 At Detroit, Reggie Jackson's two-out, opposite field double scored two runs and capped a five-run eighth that enabled New York to snap their five-game los-

ing streak with a 12-1 victory over Detroit. Earlier in the inning, Greg Nettles had tied the game at 10-10 with his 14th homer, a three-run shot, off reliever John Miller that also came with two out.

Indians 7, Blue Jays 5 At Toronto, Jim Norris's sacrifice fly with one out in the 12th scored Frank Duffy with the tie-breaking run and reliever Tom Bruno walked in an insurance run to provide Cleveland with a 7-5 victory over Toronto.

Red Sox 7, Orioles 4 At Baltimore, Carlton Fisk and Butch Hobson each drilled two-run ninth-inning homers off Jim Palmer to lead Boston to their sixth straight victory, a 7-4 decision over Baltimore.

Fisk's homer was his second of the game. The ball was caught by Red Keady, but when the left fielder came down on the fence, it was jarred from his glove and fell into the stands. Palmer then walked Bernie Carbo before yielding Hobson's homer, which was the fifth in the game for the Red Sox and their 29th in eight games.

White Sox 6, Angels 3 At Chicago, Jorge Orta and Wayne Nardengen each drove in two runs to pace Chicago to a 6-2 victory over California.

Brewers 5, A's 1 At Milwaukee, Jim Wohlford had three singles and drove in two runs to lead Milwaukee to a 5-1 victory over Oakland.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Wednesday's Results		NATIONAL LEAGUE										AMERICAN LEAGUE										W-H											
Chicago 4, San Francisco 2		Chicago	310	100	010	-4	1	St. Louis	000	100	000	-1	7	W-H	Johnson	43	L-Bret	16-11															
Houston 1, Cincinnati 1		San Francisco	000	000	200	-4	0	St. Paul	000	000	000	-1	0	HR	Ortiz	45	L-Humphrey	21-1															
Philadelphia 15, Cincinnati 3		St. Louis	000	000	200	-4	0	Robertson	W-Reuss	1-7-14	L-Griff				New York	000	200	000	-12	13													
Atlanta 4, New York 1		Baltimore	000	000	000	-1	0	St. Louis	000	100	000	-1	7		Detroit	000	100	000	-11	17													
Pittsburgh 3, San Diego 1		Baltimore	000	000	000	-1	0	Los Angeles	000	100	000	-1	7		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
Los Angeles 1, St. Louis 1		St. Louis	000	000	000	-1	0	Underwood, Carroll	041	000	000	-1	0		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
(No Games scheduled Thursday.)		St. Louis	000	000	000	-1	0	German	041	000	000	-1	0		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
		St. Louis	000	000	000	-1	0	Metzger	041	000	000	-1	0		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
		St. Louis	000	000	000	-1	0	German	041	000	000	-1	0		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
		St. Louis	000	000	000	-1	0	German	041	000	000	-1	0		St. Louis	000	100	000	-11	17													
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